

FARM GRAPHICS

farmers are generally solicited to contribute notes, items, observations and suggestions for this column of the GRAPHIC. It has been started at the suggestion of a number of our Farmer patrons, and it is for them to see whether it shall be a marked and valuable feature of their home paper. —JED. GRAPHIC.

Roup in Chickens.

In answer to a request in the *Country Gentleman* that the roup question be started C. W. H. says:

I would state that the only thing that I have been able to find that would cure roup, for that is in the first stages of roup, is castor oil given according to the symptoms of the case. I take the sick fowl and shut it in a warm and dry, but well ventilated coop, or small house having previously cleansed it thoroughly, and sprinkle some air-slacked lime about. I call this house my hospital. I then give the patient at least a teaspoonful of the oil, sometimes more, and sometimes less, according to the time the fowl has been ill, the size and age of the fowl, according to how bad the fowl is. I then place within reach some well cooked food, and some fresh clean water, always cleansing the dishes before each meal. I repeat this operation two or three times a day until the fowl is well enough to run out with the other fowls—that is, when the matter ceases to run through the nose and mouth. I have cured fowls where they have been unable to walk or see. Castor oil is always my first resort on finding that a fowl is taken with the least sign of any disease internally, and I have used it with success in nearly every case. However, a preventive is better than any remedy. This is dry, warm shelter from sudden changes of weather, and the fall and spring rains. And at all times wholesome food. Roup is much analogous to influenza in man and more so to the well known distemper among dogs. The symptoms are difficult in breathing, constant gaping, dizziness of sight, lividity of the eyelids a discharge from the nostrils which gradually becomes purulent and fetid loss of appetite and extreme thirst. We give the disease and its symptoms that the reader may judge as to the reasonableness of the remedy. The cause of the disease is generally, says O'Neil and Williams, dirt, too hot feeding and lack of exercise, and we might add, damp quarters, or a draught cold air through the hen house. We have generally been successful in curing it by washing the head and nostrils with warm water and giving the fowl three or four small pieces of fat pork covered with black pepper, twice a day for several days.

Cultivating the Orchard.

In speaking of the cultivation of the orchard a correspondent in the *Practical Farmer* says: "If fruit trees after they have attained a size sufficiently large for bearing fruit can be made to do as well in grass as when cultivated, it is obvious that it will be much less expense to seed to grass and save the cost of cultivation. But But that would not be all the advantage obtained. It is well known that cultivation is likely to injure many of the large roots of the trees. This is the greatest objection to cultivating among large trees. It is desirable that the roots should penetrate the soil near the surface in all directions, since the surface soil is the richest; but if cultivation is practiced, the roots which approach the surface are continually torn and injured and kept from approaching the surface. If the soil cultivated among large trees the cultivation should be very shallow so as to injure the soil as little as possible. By frequent top-dressing with fertilizers it is believed that the trees will do equally as well in grass as when cultivated. Pasturing sheep or pigs in the orchard is a good method of disposing of what grass grows, and enriching the soil. The pigs and sheep will also eat the fruit which falls prematurely, and destroy the larvae of the codling moth contained in it. If, however, the grass is allowed to grow, it is best to cut it two or three times during the summer, and let it remain on the ground to mulch and enrich the soil. In regard to whether to cultivate an orchard or not, it may be said that if trees are young they should be cultivated to promote their growth; but if the trees are large, they need not be cultivated, but may be seeded to grass and top-dressed."

Tobacco Raising.

Major H. L. Gaines, formerly of Charleston county, and tobacco inspector of the State under Gov. Phelps called to see us yesterday. He now represents the Pepper Tobacco Warehouse Co., and gave a half hour's talk to the farmers, court and jury yesterday, on the tobacco interests of the state and more particularly urged the farmers to engage more generally in planting tobacco, showing that it was a very profitable crop, more especially so when the White Burly is planted, and that many realized this year from \$100 to \$200 an acre for their crop. The White Burly has brought from \$8 to \$12.50 a hundred pounds. There is a large amount of tobacco land in Macon county that is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco. But of late years our farmers have made very little effort to raise tobacco, because prices have been so low. There has been for five or six years a large surplus of tobacco in the markets and consequently the demand light and prices low. This surplus has all been used up and the demand now for tobacco is greater than the supply. The time has now come when there is a handsome profit in raising tobacco and our farmers can give attention to this without neglecting other crops, and thus carry the receipts from tobacco to their surplus account. Major Gaines offers tobacco seed of the White Burly variety

for free distribution, he and his house are anxious the farmers of Macon county should avail themselves of the advantages offered, and thus add hundreds of thousands of dollars to their income. —Macon Republican.

The Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association, which meets Wednesday and will continue in session three days, will be attended by all the prominent agriculturists of the country. The programme will include a paper by Prof. H. W. Wiley, Chemist of the United States Agricultural Department on "The Process of Diffusion Applied to Sorghum Cane," and another on "The Northern Sugar-Cane Industry with projections on Screen," by Prof. H. A. Weber of the Champaign Sugar works. Prof. M. A. Scovell, of the Hutchinson (Kan.) Sugar works, will read papers, Mr. John B. Thomas, who has had a long experience as a sugar expert, will speak on "The Value of Practical Knowledge of the Vacuum Pan Centrifugals, Bone Black, Filters, Kilns and Densification." Prof. Kenzie, of the Agricultural College of Michigan, and Prof. H. Culbertson, of the Nebraska Agricultural College, will talk on sugar making. Mr. A. Furnas, President of the Indiana Cane-Growers' Association, will tell his experience in the cane industry in the North and what is being done in Indiana in the growing of cane and its utilization. There will be a preliminary meeting of some members of the association this afternoon to arrange for the meeting. —Globe Democrat, 12.

A Carthage "sheep cliner" man with an enterprise far beyond his state, offered a number of premiums for the greatest yield of corn on a five acre piece of land. Last week an exhibition was made and the premiums awarded. One man raised 105 bushels to the acre and others 100, 95, 90 and so on down. This proves what good cultivation will do. Five acres well tilled producing 500 bushels of corn is better than 20 acres badly tilled producing 25 bushels to the acre or a total of 500 bushels. We want more fine stock and less corn in this country. —Springfield News.

Grape Grower's Maxims.

1. Prepare the ground in fall; plant in spring.
2. Give the vine plenty of manure old and well decomposed, for fresh manure excites the growth, but does not mature it.
3. Luxuriant growth does not insure fruit.
4. Dig deep and plant shallow.
5. Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old ones produce the richest.
6. Prune in autumn to insure growth but in spring to insure fruitfulness.
7. Plant your vines before you put up trellises.
8. Vines like old soldiers, should have good arms.
9. Prune spurs to one developed bud, for the nearer the old wood the higher the flavor of the fruit.
10. Those who prune long must soon climb.
11. Vines leaves love the sun; the fruit the shade.
12. Every leaf has a bud at the base and either a branch or a tendril opposite it.
13. A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch—a bunch of fruit a productive tendril.

The dairy products of the United States have never been equal to those of the current year.

Goat's milk is extensively used in Europe for feeding high-toned babies. It is said to agree with them much better than the milk of cows.

The Princess of Wales spends hours together in the dairy room at Sandringham "assisting in making up the butter with her own fair hands," as an English paper puts it.

It is stated that Ireland does not make cheese enough to supply the home demand. Though very little is made in the country, the climate and soil are as well adapted to dairying as that of England and Holland, and the people do not improve their opportunities as they should.

There is one point that should be deeply impressed upon the dairyman's mind, and that is, if he wants to make a first-class article of butter, he must churn often. Never let the cream get over three days old, no matter how cold it may be kept. If cold, it will get old, flat and funky. If sour, it will eat up the best butter globules. Churn as often as you can.

Milk cows are generally doing double work at this season, and should be fed and cared for accordingly. Except in rare instances, it is folly to milk a cow up to within a few days of calving; it is running the animal machinery at a reckless speed, and a break will come somewhere. Highly fed cows require a reduction of the rations as the period of calving approaches. This is especially true of high bred animals which are more or less pampered.

Representative Bland had an interview the other day with Mr. Burchard, Director of the mint, in regard to the number of trade dollars in circulation. The latter expressed the opinion that between five and six millions of the coins were out, and in the hands of tradesmen and the people generally, instead of being in the possession of speculators. The remainder of the 35,000,000 originally coined are thought to have been exported or melted. Mr. Bland says it is questionable whether the Government having issued the trade dollar with the stamp of the Government upon it, could not be required to take it or Government dues at its nominal value—one dollar.

HOME CIRCLE.

ED. GRAPHIC:—I find in your paper of Jan. 4th, a communication from E. S. suggesting the revival of the Home Circle columns and, for one, think it would be a very good thing if properly conducted.

There are many intelligent women in the country, who would take an interest in this department if their contributions were not restricted to certain subjects, for instance, to recipes for cooking, washing, or making crochets, etc. We all know these things are nice and in order in every household, and anyone knowing a really good thing in that line should tell it that others may profit by it.

But what we women most desire is some recreation from household labor, something to stir up thought, and feeling and assist in the development of our mental faculties, aside from the ceaseless tramp, tramp, of every day life, that so often crushes out all the beauty and brightness that should enliven our existence. Now bear in mind I do not complain of those recurring duties that devolve upon us. It is our lot however monotonous they may be, come, but good has given us certain powers of mind, reason, judgment and discrimination, besides much of the tender emotions of the heart, and I think He will us to cultivate and improve them.

We cannot go out as men do, and engage in public affairs, but surely we may be allowed an interchange of feeling and opinion on subjects in which we are deeply interested, and I know of no better way than occupying a space in your paper, for friendly discussion, and mutual improvement.

I too was an occasional contributor to the old "Home Circle," but soon told all that was worth telling about "My way of house-keeping" and, as that subject matter was all that was solicited, my communications soon ceased. If I ever think of any kind you to give us another trial, and as your paper is fast becoming the best conducted, and most deservedly popular, of any journal in North Mo., I think we should try our best to make the Women's Department, equally interesting to its readers. What say you, lady readers of the GRAPHIC, will you help in the good work? The little I can do will be cheerfully done, and I think we shall find much benefit from our efforts.

AGNES.

Fig Paste—How to Make It.

Many persons suppose that "fig paste," or, as it is often called, "genuine Turkish fig paste," is made of figs; nothing of the sort.

An old friend of ours who was an extensive manufacturer of candies in New York, and who has made tons of "fig paste," gave us the following recipe: take 12 lbs. of wheat starch, and 100 lbs. of "A" sugar, or in that proportion; to that amount of sugar add half an ounce to one ounce of acetic acid, after the sugar is dissolved in sufficient water to thoroughly dissolve it; add to the starch enough water to thoroughly wet it up, and add it to the dissolved sugar; boil over coal fire in a copper kettle till done; then turn out in pans or moulds greased with beef suet. Stir constantly from the time the starch is put in till it is taken off the fire, or it will burn. Use a sharp-edged wood paddle to stir with. It must be thoroughly cooked, or it will soon become dry and hard. When cooked enough it remains soft flexible and tough for months. Lemon or other flavoring may be stirred in just after it is taken off the fire.

The above might be reduced down to the following proportions, and the "fig paste" made in a preserving kettle. Half pound of starch, a pound of "A" sugar, one teaspoonful of acetic acid or vinegar. Flavor with a few drops essence of vanilla.

A LINIMENT FOR RHEUMATISM.—The *Therapeutic Review* says; Methy silicilate (oil of wintergreen) mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil or linimentum saponis, applied externally to inflamed joints affected by acute rheumatism, afford instant relief, and having a pleasant odor, its use is very agreeable.

Insect powder or "Persian powder" if fresh and good, will destroy cockroaches and crouten bugs inevitably. It should be puffed into the crevices between the boards and under the sink, where they are usually found. If this is repeated every evening for a week there will be no more living bugs visible for a long time. Should this plan fail you may be certain the insect powder is not of the best quality, or that it has deteriorated.

J. A. Simon's Comedy Company have been playing at Griffin's Hall this week, commencing on Tuesday night, to good houses of appreciative people. It is beyond all question the best troupe that has ever visited La Plata, and had their coming been better advertised the hall would have been filled to its utmost capacity every evening. In his great character of Solomon Isaacs, Simon is simply immense. The play was written for him, and he fills the part to perfection. They go from here to Moberly, where they will doubtless be well received, as they are the first theatre people who ever played in that city. Simon has the best orchestra we have ever seen with a traveling show, led by Prof. Wood's. Engagement will conclude to-night with Rip Van Winkle, with Mr. Simon in the title-role. Mrs. Simon as Gretchen, and their interesting little children carrying minor parts. —La Plata Home Press.

Sunshining Husbands.

We men who often think our wives to blame for domestic clouds, should read and ponder the following remarks by Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, in *The Congregationalist*:

We read so much about the obligation laid upon the wife to be a perpetual sunbeam in the house that a word to husbands on the same topic may not be amiss. A cheerful atmosphere is important to happy home life. It is very hard for children to be good, when they are exposed to an incessant hailstorm of fault finding from their parents. It is very difficult for a wife to maintain a calm and charmingly sweet demeanor when her husband is critical, cynical or sullen, and takes all her tender efforts with indifferent appreciation.

I know full well the air of polite amazement, or amiable incredulity with which men receive the statement of a woman's opinion that, in the home partnership, wife and not husband pulls the laboring oar. Still it is true that let a man's business be ever so engrossing, ever so wearisome, ever so laborious, the mere fact that he goes to it in the morning and returns from it at night, sets him above his wife in ease and comfort. For him, the slavery of routine, has its intervals and its breaks. He gets a breath of the world outside; he has change of scene daily; he sees people and hears them talk and his home is distinctly his refuge and shelter.

Let a wife and mother love her home and her children with the most absolute, unanswerable devotion, and serve them with the most unselfish fidelity, there are, nevertheless, times when she is very weary. She knows better than any one else, the steps and the stiches, the same thing done over and over, and the pettiness of the trials that come to nursery and kitchen. They are so insignificant that she is ashamed to talk about them, and I fear she sometimes forgets to tell her Savior how hard they press her, and so, bearing her cross all alone its weight becomes crushing.

A sunshiny husband makes a merry, beautiful home, worth having, worth working in and for. If the man is breezy, cheery, considerate, and sympathetic, his wife sings in her heart over her puddings and her mending basket, counts the hours until he returns at night, and renews her youth in the security she feels of his approbation and admiration.

You may think it weak and childish if you please, but it is the admired wife who hears words of praise and receives smiles of commendation, who is capable, discreet, and executive. I have seen a timid, meek, self-distrusting little body, fairly bloom into strong, self-reliant womanhood, under the tonic and cordial companionship with a husband who really went out of his way to find occasions for showing her how fully he trusted her judgement, and how tenderly he deferred to her opinion.

In home life there should be no jai, no striving for place no insisting on prerogatives, or division of interests. The husband and the wife are each the complement of the other. And it is just as much his duty to be cheerful, as it is hers to be patient; his right to bring joy into the door, as it is hers to sweep and garnish the pleasant interior. A family where the daily walks of the father makes life a festival, is filled with something like a heavenly benediction.

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37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1883. For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband secured BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time. Mrs. L. F. GURNEY.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

Feels Badly.

(La Plata Home Press.)

"Truth trumps to earth will rise again," and so will Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, despite the dirty work of all the oil companies in America.

The Democrats have already commenced stoning their prophets. In the Democratic caucus of the Ohio Legislature on Tuesday last, H. B. Payne was nominated for Senator over Senator Pendleton. Payne is a millionaire and is supposed to be largely under corporation influence. The prospect is that the Democratic party will soon be supplied with bonanza bosses.

"White-plume cecery" creates a sensation, although it can be had only in small quantities. Next season it will be brought to market in plentiful supply. It surpasses in flavor all other varieties, and its appearance is so tempting that it can scarcely be resisted. This variety is very easily cultivated. —New York Evening Post.

The Rev. Dr. Backus, of Union College has had his sight restored after ten years blindness from cataract. Dr. Backus' joy on seeing his family for the first time in a decade, was indescribable. He had never seen his grandchildren; and the faces of many friends whose voices were perfectly familiar, were entirely strange to him.

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OUR PLATFORM.—We believe that no man can honestly make fifty million dollars in ten years, and that JAY GOULD has made that, or even more, as reported. It has been done by jobbery and stock watering, doubling, tripling and quadrupling the stocks and bonds of his railroads and forcing the agricultural products of the West to pay three or four times as much as they should for transportation in order to pay interest on this inflated debt. This should stop, and the TIMES will labor to accomplish that and other reforms, which may be briefly summed up:—First—Control the railroad and other public corporations by stringent laws—make them pay taxes on the value of their property as evidenced by their stocks and bonds on which they pay interest. We hold, for instance, that the Missouri Pacific system, having 65 miles of road in Missouri, valued at and paying 7.5 per cent. net interest on \$54,637,000, should certainly pay taxes on more than \$9,467,557 valuation as at present. We hold that the people of Kansas should not be compelled to give such rates for transporting their products as will pay interest on watered stock and bogus bonds to the amount of \$164,000 per mile, as is now piled up on the Kansas Pacific railroad.

Second—Revision of the present antiquated tariff laws by which \$120,000,000 in ten years for governmental purposes are annually extorted from the people. Free fence lumber and wire for western farmers.

Third—High license and local option, in antagonism to prohibition and fanaticism, as being the best way to secure temperance, which we so much desire.

Fourth—The restoration of the lands unlawfully claimed by the land grant railroads to homestead and free-emption by the people.

Fifth—The opening of the Indian Territory for these and other reforms it deems pertinent to western interests. THE TIMES will labor unceasingly, and on these issues it appeals to the people of Missouri and Kansas and of the New West.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

We have decided to receive subscriptions at the reduced rate of \$1.00 a year until March 1, 1884. Every farmer and workingman wishing to keep posted on living issues should forthly himself by subscribing for THE TIMES. One dollar a year until March 1, 1884; after that \$1.50 a year. One dollar secures THE WEEKLY TIMES during the great Presidential Campaign. Send for a free sample copy. Address

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A prominent business firm in one of our leading cities, who have grown rich by liberally patronizing the printer give to their fellow-merchants the following concerning advertising: "We have for many years studied the art of advertising, and still it remains a marvel to us that there is not a hundred times more of it. We never knew a man to advertise his wares liberally and steadily that it did not pay. Yet there are thousands of manufacturers and tens of thousands of men, having articles which they declare ought to be in every household in the country, who advertise as gingerly and closely as though they had no heart, no faith in it at all. How can they expect to get their goods anywhere unless some knowledge of the article first gets into the family newspaper? If we waited till people learned from their neighbors, we might wait for years before the most wonderful and useful invention became known."

A Part of the Sacrifice.

The sacrifice which the soldiers made was a lasting one. It did not end with a grand review at Washington. For the dead we need not speak; theirs is the dignity of utter disregard. Whether remembered or forgotten; wept or denied, they heed it not. But who of the living does not carry in his body the incurable hurts of long marches, the deadly swamp, the ditch, the open sky at night, the malaria and the pestilence? Not one.

Then there is another consideration, less important yet quite worthy of remembrance: The four years that the soldiers spent at the front were four years taken out of his individual chance in business life. His pay was a pittance. No man could call the few dollars which rigid self-denial might save for him in a year as worthy of consideration in a business way. If he came back as well off financially as he went, he had done fairly well. Four years of his business life were consumed as by fire. His friends at home had had great business opportunities; fortunes had knelt at their feet, but on returning he found the choice places occupied, the strategic points strongly intrenched; he could not ask any one to step down and out that he might step up and in. Even though he had been a thousand times assured, on leaving for the war, that the best business should be saved for the survivors of the conflict, yet he did not feel like suing for a literal performance of the promise. And so the soldiers went skirring up and down the country, taking what seemed the best chances of those left, sometimes succeeding fairly, oftentimes helped nobly, and sometimes losing their grip in the weary campaign, and falling down and down, even to the depths of trampinghood. —White-water Register.

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ad.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of James W. Harris, deceased, will make a final settlement of said estate at the February term of the Probate Court to be held on the second day of March, 1884, at 10 o'clock a.m.

W. L. FLETCHER, Adm'r.

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Notice is hereby given that Nathan Spencer of the firm of T. J. & Co., has sold his interest in the firm, to the said Nathan Spencer. All accounts due the firm are payable to T. J. & Co. who will continue the business at the old stand. Owing to the above the change, we are compelled to raise some money. All persons knowing themselves indebted to us with bills due by cash and settle their accounts on or before the 15th Jan.

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